



UDC: 1(09) (584.4) (100)

## SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL BASES OF INVESTIGATING MODERNIZATION PROCESS IN UZBEKISTAN

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**Аннотация:** Ушбу мақолада Ўзбекистонда амалга оширилаётган модернизация жараёнларининг тарихий босқичларини таҳлил қилинган. “Ҳаракатлар стратегияси” мамлакат тараққиётининг янги босқичи эканлиги хорижий давлатлар тажрибалари билан қиёсланган. Шунингдек, “Ҳаракатлар стратегияси”нинг мамлакатдаги модернизация жараёнларини амалга оширишдаги аҳамияти кўрсатилган.

**Калит сўзлар:** Ўзбекистон республикасини янада ривожлантириш бўйича ҳаракатлар стратегияси, модернизация белгилари, бирламчи модернизация, иккиламчи модернизация, Хитой модернизацияси, “Тараққиёт стратегияси” маркази.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье анализируются исторические ступени процессов модернизации в Узбекистане. Изучена «Стратегия действий» в сравнении с опытом зарубежных стран как новый этап модернизации. А также, показана роль «Стратегии действий» при реализации процессов модернизации страны.

**Ключевые слова:** Стратегии действий по дальнейшему развитию Республики Узбекистан, критерии модернизации, первичная модернизация, вторичная модернизация, Китайская модернизация, Центр «Стратегия развития».

**Abstract:** In this article historical steps of processes of modernization in Uzbekistan are analyzed. "The strategy of actions" in comparison with experience of foreign countries as a new stage of modernization is studied. And also, the role of "The strategy of actions" at realization of processes of modernization of the country is shown.

**Keywords:** The strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Modernization criteria, primary modernization, secondary modernization, Chinese modernization, Center for Development Strategy.

**Introduction.** It is obvious that since the early days of our independence, large-scale reforms aimed at the development of all spheres of public life have been carried out in our republic. The consistent and effective implementation of these reforms requires the development of a number of well-thought-out, science-based mechanisms. It is apparent that in the process of modernization of the country there is a need for strong and fundamental research. Since, a country undergoing



modernization must develop theoretical developments that have a deep scientific basis in choosing its path of modernization or development. For this, there is a need for theoretical ideas and developments that are consistent with the existing social, economic, political and cultural conditions in the country, the ethnic composition of the population, national mental characteristics, world experience, the situation in the international arena and historical experience.

From the first years of independence to the present day, there have been many studies devoted to the analysis of issues related to the modernization of our country, which have tried to cover these issues. In such studies, along with the identification of features of modernization of the country, prognoses, study of world experience in this area, one can find research on the history of modernization of Uzbekistan and the chronology of stages of development. Of course, it is difficult to distinguish the study of the history of modernization in Uzbekistan, including separate, large-scale fundamental researches aimed at chronologically dividing this process into stages or periods. However, in most studies on the modernization model of our country, it is possible to address to the same issue. Some researches have been done in the field of modern history of Uzbekistan or in separate areas: public administration, social protection, spiritual development, law, property formation, transition periods, economic reforms, and etc.

However, there is no scientific research on the separation of the broad process of reforms in the country from the point of view of the paradigms of integrated modernization into stages or periods. In addition, from the point of view of modernization paradigms, it is difficult to find work aimed at classifying the broad process of reforms in the country by industry. Of course, each of these problems can serve as a subject for several separate studies.

**Literature Review.** The transition to modernization hardly occurs smoothly; it affects all spheres of society, social institutions [1], this process implies radical changes in all spheres of society. Using a systematic approach, we suggest regard modernization as a multi-level process that affects all sectors of society [2].

The first level of modernization is related to the attitude of members of society to modernization: industrialization, urbanization, mass production and commercialization are of universal importance in these processes.

At the second level of modernization there are changes in the political system [3], a special aspect of the modernization of the political system is the introduction of the constitution, in other words, the separation of government, the development of mechanisms for rational interaction of society and government.

The third level is on the conceptual level. At the conceptual level, the foundations of the political system and its functions are fully established. At this level, the socio-cultural characteristics of the region are fully described [4].

Modernization is a systematic renewal of the whole society, especially the human mind. "Modernization has revolutionized the human mind through social, economic, and political dimensions, uprooted human values and beliefs, and changed the emotional structure of life" [5]. Peter Berger, in his book "Understanding Modernity", wrote about the transformation of public consciousness that is changing



in modern society. He identified five dilemmas that are relevant today, which, according to the author, are of fundamental and practical importance.

**Research Methodology.** “The first dilemma is formed as a result of abstraction, which is one of the most important features of modernity, with the exception of small, gypsy groups in society, there is a weakening of social relations, however, a person feels solidarity in primary groups and finds meaning in life. At the level of abstract consciousness, which the author envisions, emotional feelings and ways of thinking which emerge hate for all areas of human life are intensified. The author sees the roots of abstraction in social institutions based on society: such as in the capitalization market and in the bureaucratic state, in the technologically advanced economy, in the dominance of technology over the non-economic sector, in the agglomeration of people with its heterogeneity in large cities and finally in the media.

The second dilemma is the sudden change of temporal structures in human perception in the future, in which the future becomes a criterion not only of imagination but also of activity. If we consider the process of modernization as a transformation of human perception over time, this would be one of the most wrong definitions given to modernization.

Temporal transformation manifests itself on three levels. In everyday life, this can be compared to a table, a wall, watch, which are becoming common dominants. At the community level, the government and large organizations implement projects through various plans, such as five-year, seven-year, many-year plans, or concepts such as "stages of economic growth," "transition to communism". At all three levels, people receive those new temporalities with difficulties, and those conditions are appropriate to previous systems of the last century.

The third dilemma is individualization. Modernization covers all the features of the individual that distinguish it from the collective and social community. In this sense, emphasis is placed on the contradiction between society and the individual that has remained unchanged from history. Individuality is the opposite side of this abstraction, and these two concepts are also paradoxically interrelated. External socio-structural causes are also manifested because of the weakening of the collective values that underlie the individual to the structure of society. The paradox of these issues is that these communities performed the function of an abstract mega-structure, in which the individual felt himself to be a complex, unique person who was essential to society, and it was impossible to play this role in abstract social institutions.

The fourth dilemma is to get rid of. An important aspect of modernization is that many aspects of human life that were once predestined are now considered to be a process that depends on the choice of the individual or the community. In this sense, modernization also means a plethora of choices. One of the most appealing principles of modernity is that such conception is put forward: things are not what they used to be. This is the dynamics of modernity, the pursuit of innovation and revolution. Traditions are no longer mandatory, the status quo can change, and the future opens new horizons.

Finally, the secularization dilemma – modernization can pose a serious threat to religious beliefs and practices. However, this does not mean that religious beliefs



will disappear completely. However, it should also be noted that secularization leads to a weakening of religious beliefs in the majority of the population.

Summarizing the approaches to the definition of this concept, it can be said that modernization is a complex process that includes political, economic, social, environmental, demographic and psychological changes. It is apparent that in the Middle Ages, the criteria of modernization was not existed in both the West and the East . The criteria of individualization and secularization of modernization alone indicated the absence of any elements of this process, even in the West, which in most studies in the East is recognized as the starting point of modernization processes. Of course, the research conducted by A. Kadyrov noted that the idea of glorifying labor of the Naqshbandi sect is closely related to the principle of Protestant ethics in the westernization model of modernization, which is recognized today as a classical theory of modernization. But even from the point of view of philosophical historical analysis, the fact that the idea in one doctrine is similar to the idea of another doctrine does not mean that these doctrines are the same. However, they are formed in different periods, different regions and in different socio-cultural environments and socio-economic, historical and political conditions. More clearly, even according to the principle of antiquarianism, it is difficult to consider this approach as correct. Moreover, as stated above, the processes of formation and spread of the Naqshbandi sect are incompatible with the theories and ideas of modernization, both locally and chronologically. Because social relations of traditional typical society prevailed in the medieval Arab-Muslim countries, where the sect was formed and spread. In this sense, it is inappropriate to evaluate this sect as a doctrine aimed at modernizing society. It can be said that the sect arose out of the need to prevent the rise of asceticism which was widely developed in the medieval Muslim Eastern region. Of course, the topic of modernization has also been noted in many other modern studies. For example, such a situation can be observed in many studies on the comparative study of existentialism and mysticism, aimed at creating an image of a harmonious person in the field of axiology, aimed at the study of civil society, democratic society.

In the early years of our independence, there was a need for this approach in understanding of national identity and strengthening the process of national identification. Such approaches are dominated by Asian-centric or orientalist principles, which are associated with a special focus on the place of Eastern civilization in the world civilization. But in the study of any phenomenon, especially the phenomenon of modernization, it is necessary not to ignore its universally recognized scientifically based criteria without allowing bias.

This paragraph, aimed at covering the history of modernization processes in the country, also focuses on objective analysis, based primarily on the principle of unity of history and logic.

In studying the history of modernization processes in our country, attention is paid to the analysis of the ideas and activities of the Enlightenment movement and the Jadid movement, which were formed in the late XIX and early XX centuries. But in many cases, the autobiographies of the representatives of these movements as well as their aspirations for the national liberation movement are mostly said without



analyzing the ideas of the Enlightenment and Jadidism in terms of the modernization paradigm. In this sense, there is a great need to study the reformist movements of the Enlightenment and Jadid currents in terms of modernization theories.

Of course, there is no doubt that the ideas aimed at radical reform of society were put forward in the works of the representatives of the Enlightenment and Jadid movements. In particular, in the work "Reform and Bukhara" published by A. Fitrat in 1917, one can find many ideas aimed at reforming the Emirate of Bukhara. The essence of A. Fitrat's political program or the project of modernization "Reform and Bukhara" can be summarized as follows:

Chapter I: The main issue in land and water relations is the exemption of grain growers from kafsan (tax paid to mullahs), the distribution of irrigated government lands to landless people.

Chapter II: Vakf lands can play a big role in making Bukhara the most civilized city, if mosques, religious and secular schools, libraries, orphanages, hospitals, canteens for the poor are built.

Chapter III: Residents of Bukhara who have reached the age of 22 should be called up for military service, but the sick and disabled should not be called.

Chapter IV: All work requires a financial sector. For this, the Ministry of Finance which deals with taxes should be established, and even palace treasurer should report to it.

Chapter V: Officials in the castles should be appointed by the Ministry of the Internal Affairs, with the election of the local population. Ministers and rulers should not interfere in court proceedings.

Chapter VI: The work of the judiciary and law enforcement should be separated. The Ministries of Justice and the Judiciary should be introduced in two phases: lower and upper.

Chapter VII: The police must maintain peace among the population. This is an important section in state defense.

Chapter VIII: The future government should pay attention to the work of roads and mining, the restoration of sidewalks, the construction of highways and railways.

Chapter IX: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should be appointed for relations with Russia and other governments. This minister will also be the chairman of the council of ministers.

Chapter X: Chairman of the Council of Ministers should be appointed by the decree of the Emir.

Chapter XI: The school can be opened by any person except state and Vakf schools.

Chapter XII: communal consulting bodies should be formed from the public to determine the value in the markets, settlements, streets and roads, etc.

Chapter XIII: The control bodies consist of two stages: 1) stage consisting of ten special lawyers and ten people; 2) free press [7].

The reformist efforts of the Jadid movement were dominated by the idea of human modernization, more precisely, the renewal of education, science and culture. Initially being merely at the level of theoretical views, these ideas later turned into a huge reformist movement. In particular, A. Fitrat's work "Reform and Bukhara" which



aimed the realization of the modernization of the country can be considered as a unique model of Eastern modernization in the Islamic socio-cultural environment. However, the huge reform movement aimed at modernizing Turkestan, initiated by the Jadids, was not completed due to certain socio-political obstacles.

The process of modernization in our country continued during the former Soviet colonial era. The modernization in our country during the former Soviet era happened as a part of the uneven modernization processes in the Soviet Union. More precisely, the modernization processes that took place in the former Soviet Union in our republic correspond to the modernization of the third direction. Countries in the third direction were primarily tasked with supplying colonial products such as raw materials and food to the markets of developed countries. It is no secret that our republic was one of the raw material bases of the Soviet Union at that time. In particular, the economic system of the Republic was mainly specialized in the cultivation of raw cotton. Roads, warehouses, production systems and many other elements of infrastructure built in our country during this period were mainly amenities created for the colonialists. This direction of modernization was somewhat superficial, and its impact on improving the living standards of the population was almost imperceptible. Modern houses were built for the elite population. Such societies are described as dualistic societies [8].

By this time, certain technical and industrial modernizations took place in our country. However, it is difficult to say that modernization in this area was done only to improve the economy of Uzbekistan. Most of the manufacturing enterprises 104 out of 308 enterprises evacuated to the Central Asian republics (Leningrad Textile Machinery Plant, Kyzyl-Aksay, Rosselmash, Sumy Compressor and Dnepropetrovsk Carborundum Plant, Elektrokabel and Podiyomnik plants in Moscow, Railways Mechanical Engineering Plant, Chkalov Aviation Plant, Red Road Plant, Transignal Plant in Kiev, Stalingrad Chemical Plant, etc.) and from them 55 enterprises in Tashkent and Tashkent region, 14 plants and factories in Samarkand, 22 factories in the Fergana Valley and 2 factories in Bukhara were placed during the Second World War. These production enterprises were brought not for the development of the country's economy, but because Uzbekistan was a convenient zone as a post-war zone. In addition, during the former Soviet era, most of the large industrial enterprises in our country were directly subordinated to Moscow, and the income from them did not come entirely to the budget of the republic. For instance, most of the large plants and factories engaged in the extraction of natural resources were managed and financed from Moscow. Uzbekistan was also a rich source of mineral resources for the metropolis. Many rare minerals were discovered here: gold, copper, lead, zinc, tungsten, uranium, natural gas, and coal. On the basis of these fields, factories, oil and gas enterprises were built; new cities and towns were built. In the 60s and 70s of the last century, a large gold mining industry was established and developed in the republic, and factories of gold mining complexes, gold sorting plants, as well as copper ore processing plants were put into operation. At the same time, high-quality gold that meets world standards began to be produced. But all these properties were taken to the Center, and Uzbekistan did not benefit at all. Because Uzbekistan which was oppressed by the colonial rule of the dictatorship, was



not the owner of any wealth from its land and could not accept its benefits independently. Most of Uzbekistan's vital industries and large enterprises (about 70%), including non-ferrous metallurgy, were directly subordinated to the Union Ministries; the republic was not the owner of the product it produced. Mining and transportation of gold, uranium, non-ferrous metals and other minerals were carried out and managed by the central authorities without the consent and control of the governing bodies of Uzbekistan. Only a small part of the profits was transferred to the republican budget [10].

In addition, the cities established as industrial zones in the country and the amenities of their infrastructure mainly served the representatives of the colonial people. Such places include Angren, Zarafshan, Uchkuduk, Bekabad, Almalyk, Marjanbulak. During the Soviet period, modernization processes took place in the field of science, education and culture in our republic. However, it is well known that the level of modernization in these areas was rather superficial and inefficient. In general, the modernization that took place in the republic during the former Soviet era served for the benefits of the colonial people more than the welfare of the local people of our country.

**Analyses and Results.** After gaining independence, there was a great need for radical modernization of our republic. To do this, first of all, it was necessary to develop a model of modernization that combines the existing economic, political, socio-cultural factors in our country, as well as the experience of leading countries in the world. In general, the modernization process carried out during the years of independence can be divided into 3 stages in connection with the adoption of 3 major development programs ("Uzbek model of development", "Concept of further deepening democratic reforms and development of civil society", "Strategy of actions").

The first stage- the adoption of the "Uzbek model" of development was characterized by a number of features, such as the establishment of the legal and organizational framework for state building, the formation of private property, the development and implementation of a system of continuing education, land reform, national legislation, the banking and financial system and the establishment of foreign policy and economic relations. During this period The "Uzbek model" of development, consisting of the principles such as 1) freeing the economy from ideology; 2) providing the dominance of law; 3) recognition of the state as the main reformer; 4) carrying a strong social policy, taking into account the specifics of our country; 5) gradual implementation of political and economic reforms ; gained strategic importance.

The particular value of "Uzbek model" can be understood more deeply from the essence of the "Concept of further deepening democratic reforms and development of civil society in our country" (November 12, 2010) put forward by the First President I.A. Karimov. According to him, the "Uzbek model" of development was further enriched by the national experience gained during independence and the theoretical and practical aspects which were tested in developed countries for building a prosperous society and the rule of law. This concept emerged as a program



to provide the legal basis for this process in defining the priorities and tasks of building civil society and the dominance of law.

The second stage of the complex modernization processes occurring in the country during the years of independence began with the adoption of the "Concept of further deepening democratic reforms and development of civil society in our country." During this period, a number of radical organizational, institutional and legal reforms aimed at modernizing the country in the field of public administration, legislation, information, economic liberalization, electoral system, improving the activities of non-governmental organizations were implemented. At this stage, the strategic development program "Concept of further deepening democratic reforms and development of civil society in our country" was used as the strategic development program.

The third stage of modernization of our country began by the adoption of the "Strategy of Actions". In summary, combining all the ideas which were put forward in this paragraph this process can be divided into phases as following:

The history of modernization processes in the territory of the Republic can be divided into three periods:

- 1) The stage of the modernization period caused by the Jadid movement.
- 2) The period of constructive-modernization project aimed at adaptation to the system of occupation.
- 3) The stage of modernization that took place during the years of independence.

Of course, in each of these three periods, significant changes have taken place in relation to specific social relations, organizational institutional structures, and economic, industrial development as well as the value system.

The stage of independence plays an important role in the history of modernization of Uzbekistan. The modernization of this period reflects the process of radical renewal of our public and state. The problem of periodization of complex modernization processes that took place during this period has also particular importance. Of course, there may be interpretations that promote different views on this topic. For example, a classification of the periodization of the history of modernization of the years of independence can be made on the basis of certain historical events or the classification on the basis of laws that provide for significant changes can also be made.

**Conclusion.** This research is devoted to address the problem of modernization of this period in accordance with the adoption of strategic development programs aimed at reforming a region from the standpoint of the universally recognized modernization paradigm. This is because the study of the modernization process in the Eastern countries is mostly based on the proposed approach (periodization according to the adopted strategic development programs). Especially, modernization processes are periodized in most studies according to the strategic development programs in countries that have adopted an accelerated or chased modernization model. Indeed, according to the westernization model, modernization has taken place as a natural-historical process in Western European countries and the United States



In order to catch up with the first-direction countries in terms of modernization, the second-direction countries will have to take the necessary measures to accelerate the process. Such systematic and step-by-step measures will be implemented through the development and successful implementation of short-term, specific strategic development programs specializing in specific areas. In the years of independence, the same natural historical necessity has emerged in our country. Of course, this should not be regarded as equal to "shock therapy". After all, strategic development programs aimed at the rapid modernization of the country are developed on the basis of well-thought-out scientific theory and gradually implemented. More clearly, an evolutionary approach predominates in this process.

Therefore, the modernization process in the years of independence can be divided into three periods in connection with the adoption of special strategic development programs in the country. Initially, the first period stage related to the adoption of the "Uzbek model" of development. This period is mainly characterized by a number of features, such as the structure of national statehood, legislation and understanding of national identity, the elimination of the complications of colonialism, the formation of new economic and financial structures.

The second stage is the adoption of the "Concept of further deepening democratic reforms and development of civil society in our country." At this stage, a number of fundamental institutional and legal reforms aimed at modernizing the country in the areas of public administration, legislation, information, economic liberalization, electoral system, improving the activities of non-governmental organizations have been implemented. In the first period, the foundations of statehood were formed, while in the second period, fundamental ideas related to the improvement of democratic civil society structures were put forward and implemented.

The third stage is related to the adoption of the "Strategy of Actions". At this stage, in the process of modernization of the republic, taking into account the real problems in the country, a period of reform at the level of world standards has entered. Especially during this period, the influence of the innovative model on the modernization model of the republic has increased. In addition, one of the important conditions for accelerated modernization is the country's openness to its near and far neighbors.

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